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The unlimited coirage of confidence is th one need of the hour

The Democratic organ which attempts to make party capital by trying to arouse jealousies between employers and employes has not spoken for the business men in that

In the portion of Governor Matthews's speech printed in the Sentinel, no allusion is made to the sound-money bolters, which has had enough

If all the employers of the country could be made as confident of the election of Me-Kinley as are those in Pittsburg, thousands of men in Indiana, idle to-day, would have their names on a pay roll a week hence.

It is a victory for Governor Altgeld and Senator Tillman to have the Bryan head-Jones and Senator Gorman insisted upon Washington, while Altgeld and Tillman de-

The monetary legislation of the United States for the last twenty years has been efforts to bolster up the market price of silver. The experiment has been not only unsuccessful, but enormously expensive. There should be an end of it.

good, and there is plenty of it. What needed is a stoppage of agitation and re turn to an economic system that will restore the industries of the country and

Great events move slowly. Mr. Bryan tion for President yet. In a speech of althe nomination." Suppose he should be come distrustful of his fitness for the office and decline. Awful thought!

A draft on Indianapolis from Mexico or lars of that country's money to one of ours, but a draft from Indianapolis on a bank in any free-silver country produces two dollars for every dollar paid here. If the United States were to go on a silver basis all our business with gold-standard countries would be done at the same disadvantries is now done with us.

It is not the quantity but the quality of tory the effort to get any benefit by debasing money has always failed, and whenever the experiment has been tried the poor men and workingmen have been the greatest sufferers.

Within the last few years Indiana has been in the front rank as a fine horsebreeding State and this city as a horse market. The industry and the trade have reached large proportions, and should be encouraged in every legitimate way. One way to do this is by races such as those to be held here this week. Such contests attract horses and horse owners and fanciers from all parts of the country, and give the State and city wide advertisement in connection with an important in-The races this week promise to be very interesting, and should be liberally

From 1840 to 1860 prices of farm products were generally lower than they are now, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, At that tural, with little or no manufacturing, and the people lived comfortably, built roads, schoolhouses, courthouses, churches, etc. nomical in those days than they are now, and spent less time talking politics and friends of sound They knew that nothing that is worth they worked willingly and cheerfully for be better off and the people happier if there

Now that Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are se lled for a week of rest at the home of friend on the Hudson it would seem that the conclusion of their visit would furnish an appropriate occasion for Mrs. Bryan's retirement from the campaign. Perhaps i was natural that she should desire to accompany Mr. Bryan on his trip to New York. The occasion was novel, and no ibt the trip had some attractions for person unaccustomed to travel. But even if the trip had been that of a Presidentelect instead of a candidate it would hard ly have been expected of Mrs. Bryan to b as much in evidence as she has been. Some women would not have gone on such a rip at all, and some would have gone thout appearing on the rear platforms of

could be a revival of that spirit.

cars or at political functions. There nothing really improper in this, and it has gratified the curiosity of a great many people, but as the political trip ended at New York the time would seem to be apthe campaign. If her husband should be elected she will have abundant epportunimeantime she should not court too much

#### A CONFESSED FAILURE.

Mr. Bryan's managers announced, two weeks ago, that their candidate would pass from his triumph in New York through in Maine which precedes the election to first it was given out that Mr. Bryan's making four speeches in Maine would reduce the ordinary Republican majority or turn the State over to the Democrats. The cooler managers of the Bryanite party Platte might be able to stampede the Republicans of Maine. True, they had never seen any stampeding before Mr. Bryan got away with the Altgeld convention at Chicage, but might not the b. o. of the P. be a political prodigy? The managers watched his progress from Nebraska to New York, read his speeches and noted the quality of the crowds; they met him at New York and listened to his speech and noted its lack of effect; they read it in the papers the next day; then they held a council. Jones, who lost an arm fighting the Lincoln government; Senator Gorman, who had been called in to advise; Senator Faulkner, Governor Stone, of Missouri; the original other Jones, of Nevada, with a twenty-five-million-dollar silver eral Weaver, ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, and other recent celebrities. They came promptly to the conclusion that, like the historic parrot, Mr. Bryan had already talked too much. Like the horse which the season, he must be "pulled off." But oratory. Very naturally, when it was intiwas indignant. Was he not to turn Maine been paying him \$6,000 a year? Be called off! Not if he knew himself. His next visitors were more importunate, and, being one against many, he hesitated and desired to compromise. Might he not visit Mr. Sewall and cause the coast and mountains of Maine to reverberate with one and consulted. "If he once gets loose in Maine," said one of them, "he will make fifty speeches, and that will undo us." So. taking Mr. Sewall, the managers repaired to the St. John mansion. This time they were desperate. Mr. Sewall was induced to say that the Maine Democracy is in a bad lican majority will exceed the usual average of 14,000. If Mr. Bryan should speak in Maine and the Republican plurality should go to 17,000 or 18,000, it would be charged to his eloquence, and thus the ticket would be beaten in Maine in September. The mana-

gers coaxed and threatened while Mr. Bryan pouted; but they were too many for late in September until the day of voting. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Mr. Bryan has been pulled off by his managers. They not only admit that his oratory will defeat him, but, by their action, they

#### party candidate for President. A POOR JOSHUA.

campaign have bound and gagged the

Governor Matthews has discovered a new haps he was tired of hearing him called tage that the business of free-silver coun- the Boy Orator, or perhaps he thought, since the New York speech, that was not an appropriate title. Anyhow, he has invented a new one. In his speech at Brook-Democratic campaign, though not very wide, the Governor closed a eulogy of Mr. Bryan by saying: "He is the Joshua to win our victories." It has not been very long since Governor Matthews and all other Democrats were calling Grover Cleveland the Moses of the Democratic party. and he did lead the party twice out of the wilderness. They have shown their gratitude to Moses by repudiating and insulting him, and now they are looking for Joshua. Governor Matthews thinks Bryan is the man. The name is not a happy one. Joshua was the trusted lieutenant of Moses, co-operated with the latter during his life, was designated as his successor, and did not assume the leadership until after the death of Moses. The new Democratic Jeshua has not the confidence of their late Moses, is working against instead of with him, and is trying to force Moses into retirement and disgrace. The ancient Joshua was faithful to his first allegiance, and to his leader; the new Joshua is not. Two of the most notable events in the career of the ancient Joshua were his decisive battle with the yet during that period the foundations the first occasion the scriptural account were laid of the great States of Indiana, says that "the sun stood still and the moon stayed until the people had avenged themtime all these States were purely agricul- selves upon their enemies." 'I nis is the only very meager railroad communications, yet | mocn conspired to aid a leader. Mr. Bryan and has given abundant evidence of his and saved money. People were more eco- | self-confidence, but we do not expect to praying for Hercules to help them out. he will attempt the Jericho act. The ancient Joshua captured Jericho by havanything can be had without labor, and ing seven priests march around it seven times, blowing rams' horns, and at a final small but sure returns. The country would long blast the walls of the city fell down. There has been a good deal of marching around and blowing by Bryan's priests-Jones, Teller, Stewart, Altgeld and others, including Matthews-and Bryan himself has blown a long blast on his horn, not only before the walls, but within the gates of New York, but it has not fallen not shown any signs of doing so; but perhaps he didn't have his rabbit's-foot with him. The inference is fair that it makes a great difference who blows the horn. If Governor Matthews had stopped to think he would not have called Mr. Bryan "our Joshua." He might be compared to the person stoken of in the Bible who "rose up boast ing himself to be somebody," but makes a poor Joshua. Besides, just think

The claim of the Spanish government

of a Joshua with a rabbit's-foot

account of the various expeditions alleged to have sailed from this country carrying aid to the Cuban insurgents may prove a of vessels have sailed from ports of the reached Cuba and landed their cargoes. The important points in the case are, first, whether the sailing of any of these vessels constituted a military expedition within the meaning of the neutrality laws, and constitute a military expedition. If it should be held otherwise the Spanish government would still have to prove that the United States had not made proper effort to prevent the vessels from sailing or overhaul them after they had sailed. It is quite likely the government is prepared to premises, yet the claims may be presented in such a way as to make an em-

In this issue will be found two interesting private letters regarding the condition of the people of Mexico. As they give real views of life in the silver paradise, they are entitled to a careful perusal. The most notable feature is the low wages, or rather, the starvation wages of laborers and factory hands-from 121/2 to 25 cents a day in Mexican dollars, equivalent to half that amount in the current money of this country. The daily compensation would not pay for a yard of the coarse cotton cloth they manufacture. And yet, the mine owners who have brought to the United States the story of Mexican prosperity are correct from their narrow and selfish view of things. The rich are prosthe silver mines would regard this country prosperous if they could double their wealth at the expense of the whole people

The Logansport Journal publishes the cal for a meeting of railway employes to be held in that city to-night to form a railway signers are in separate columns, showing forty-seven Republicans and thirty Democrats. They assign the following reasons for their opposition to the free coinage of

First-Because our present pay won quite enable us to buy everything on earth and we have no desire to have that pay cut

Second-Because we prefer to have what few dollars we earn worth 100 cents apiece, not 53 cents. should be any better off if the price of everything we had to buy was doubled and wages remained the same. Fourth-Because, though the ratio may now be 16 men out of work to 1 who has a job, we have no desire to swell the ratio

turning more men out of employment. A patron sends a paragraph from the New Albany Ledger in which it is declared favor of free wool. He did not make a made the advocacy of free wool a promiin the House Jan. 13, 1894. It appears in full in the appendix to the Congressional Record, Volume 26, Part 9, page 219. "I am for free wool," Mr. Bryan said in that speech, and when a separate vote was takvoted for it. Even the New Albany Ledger should be above such stupid lying as saying

that Mr. Bryan did not advocate free wool. In this congressional district the freesilver Democrats and Populists

Horsemen may differ on politics, but they are all in favor of stable currency.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. As to Eve.

When we ask if Eve was bashful, History won't reply; But one fact is a lead-pipe cinch-Her clothes were very shy.

An Ultimatum. "See here, Pluggsey," said the manager, "your base running has been dead rotten for a week. If you don't begin to slide we

will have to let you slide." Its Ment. "Paw," asked Tommy, "what is a bicycle

"Most any old pedestrian is likely to be bicycle meat if he can't look two ways at once," said Mr. Figg. The Cynical Bachelor.

'Sir," said the woman of the determined jaw, "woman's sphere is enlarging, and you must admit it!" "Well," said the cynical bachelor, "while

am not exactly prepared to concede that woman's head is exactly a sphere, still there is no doubt that it has been swelling at a great rate in the last few years.'

## INDIANA REPUBLICAN OPINION.

No free-silver country did or ever can float its silver for more than its bullion value.-Kendallville Standard. The farmer who votes for Bryan votes to increase the interest on the money he is compelled to borrow .- Worthington Times. What the people need is a return to a

esent currency system .- Knightstown The Democrats offer this country monometallism, not blmetallism, and a depreclated monometallism at that.-Decatur

The free coinage of silver would mean that the silver dollar would be worth exactly the bullion of the silver in the coin.

protective tariff and a preservation of the

-Delphi Journal. The only utility there can be in bimetallism is the concurrent use of both metals on a parity. This we have to-day.-Owen County Journal.

With a threat held over the country to nvalidate contracts, municipal bonds can hardly be sold at any price to-day.-Richnond Palladium. "An honest dollar and chance to earn it

by honest toil" is an honest motto and milons of honest men will stand by it. -Greensburg Standard. Those who decide to vote for free silver must also make up their minds to vote for free-trade. The two principles cannot be while he was speaking, and the national separated this time.-Muncie News. The workingman who decides to vote in

consents to a proposition to cut his wages down one-half.-Lafayette Courier. It is announced that Bryan will take to he stump. When the people get through with him in November he will doubtless take to a tree.-Noblesville Tribune. The price of silver fell most when the United States was buying and coining the

favor of Bryan and free sliver deliberately

eatest amount of the white metal. Let Democrats explain how this happened. -Lebanon Patriot. In a speech in Ohio Bryan announced that he wasn't yet distributing postoffices but hoped soon to be. He knows how to touch a Democrat in a tender spot .- Frank-

lin Republican. if the free coinage people are correct when they say that everything would increase in price under a free coinage law, how would the wage earner profit?-Mar-

tinsville Republican. The free-silver demagogues are sowing the winds and the business of the country is reaping the whirlwind. Distrust, doubt and uncertainty overshadow all industrial

urpose of a great political party to revoutionize the national currency there is practical paralysis in almost every branch of commercial life.-Anderson Herald.

With free coinage of silver we will have poor man's money sure enough, and the poor man will get it. Then he cannot get or his products the purchasing value of his labor.-Tipton Advocate. Free silver would not give an idle man day's work. On the contrary, it would

close mills and factories and force into dleness men who are now employed. -Greenfield Republican. Silver Democrats have not yet explained

how they are to get hold of the markets of the world with free trade while ignoring other nations in scaling down the dollar one-half .- Shelbyville Republican. Unemployed labor is dead capital and

dead capital is worthless, as it does not produce sufficient to sustain it. The men who sell their labor are the men who keep money in circulation.—Plainneld Progress. Those who would now refuse a Mexican dollar will be compelled to accept a Mexicanized American silver dollar whether they like it or not should the Popt so-called Democratic party succeed.-South Bend Tribune

In 1892 the Democrats said vote for Cleveland and get \$1.25 per bushel for wheat. In 1896 they say, "Vote for Bryan and get two dollars for one." The first promise was fulfilled by giving the farmers 45 cents for wheat. The second will be fulfilled by giving 53 cents for a dollar if Bryan should be elected.—Seymour Repub-

With all their bluster about the great accessions in this country the Bryanites have been able to trot out but one man who has left the Republican party, and he has never voted the ticket in a general election .- Greensburg Review.

It makes little difference how often Bryan speaks of bimetallism. He is working for the free coinage of silver and of it only. The gist of his remarks is to the effect that gold is unnecessary and dangerous.-Terre Haute Express.

Mutilation of a silver coin or obliteration of the government stamp upon it immediately reduces it to a commodity like wheat or iron or apples, which have a value from day to day dependent entirely upon their supply and demand.—Huntington Herald.

"I am not distributing postoffices yet but I hope to be before long." said the Nebraska prodigy at Ada, O. This country wants a President to maintain its honor and its credit, not one whose first and only thought is the spoils of office.—Washington Argus.

Windy mouthings benefit nobody. Bryan four years ago, said if the Wilson bill became a law wages would increase and farm products would double. The law was passed and the laborer has no work and farm products are cut in two.-Fowler Repub-

Bryan boasted in his Madison Square speech that he was "invading the enemy's country." Mr. Bryan should repress his exultation until he is once more within his own lines and is assured his baggage and supply train was not captured by the enemy.-Wabash Tribune.

Bryan's harp of a thousand strings is independence of all foreign countries on financial questions, yet he used all his oratorical ability to give foreign countries an advantage in our own country's markets, whereby millions are thrown out of employment which otherwise they would have

had.—Lagrange Standard. All who own mortgaged property and every wage earner who is trying to buy first consider if he can afford its loss before supporting the free silver party, for as certain as that party wins the November election so sure are we to have a money famine and a panic.-Goshen Times,

When the Populist-Demo party shall have proved its power to perform miracles by turning the granite hills of Maine into bread or the waters of the ocean into wine then, but not till then, will it be safe for the American workingman to accept unquestioned its promise to improve his present condition by withholding protection from home industries and debasing the national currency.-Wabash Tribune.

The Republican party is not opposed to silver as money; on the contrary, the national platform declares in favor of it. But it is opposed to calling a half-dollar's worth of silver a dollar; and it is opposed to changing the standard until the value of silver can be so steadied that it will not jump up and down in price with every manipulation of the London speculators in that metal.-Crawfordsville Journal.

Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance would have been more satisfactory if he had told how the free coinage of silver will benefit the poor man who is a laborer, or who has insurance company, or a little deposit in a bank, or a little stock in a building and loan association and how it will aid the Nation's treasury now so sorely in need of replenishment .- New Albany Tribune.

This country needs labor for the laboring man more than anything else. Free silver will not make work, neither will it create a demand for potatoes. The Nation now has over six hundred million dollars in coined silver, but suppose it had twelve hundred million would that fact put money in my purse if I could not sell my labor? If I can sell my labor I can buy both gold and silver. If I cannot sell my labor I can

buy neither, nor can I buy beefsteak or bacon.-Pendleton Record. What the wage earner needs is the help of capital to give him employment by being invested in all sorts of enterprises, and what the capitalist needs is confidence in the honesty and stability of the country's financial system. The last thing the wage earner wants is a cheap money; for he well knows from history if not from experience that wages are the last thing to advance when a depreciated basis comes and in fact auvance in prices of the necessaries of life.-Richmond

The Indianapolis Sentinel insists that gold has appreciated and silver has remained of stable value. It must be admitted that gold is at present, and for more than sixty years has been, the measure of value. If the Sentinel will explain how it can measure a measure in such a manner as will be convincing, then it can prove that gold has appreciated. Until it can do this there are thousands of earnest Democrats who will insist that of the two metals, gold is the most stable standard of mesurement.-Miami County Sentinel (Dem.)

Journal

Candid Club Reports. To meet a constant demand for the reports of the Candid Club they have been printed on a two-page sheet, and will be furnished in any quantities at 50 cents a hundred, postage paid. Address orders to Hitt, Business Manager of the

## One of Bryan's Fallacies.

New York World. To the assertion that "the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners," Mr. Bryan replies: "It must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than demonetization took away." But demonetization took away no value from silver. The "mint price" was below the market price in 1873 and for many years before. Consequently few dollars were coined and none circulated.

## Realizing the Situation.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Mr. Bryan begins to realize that he is in 'the enemy's country" since half his audience in Madison-square Garden went out committee has refused to allow him to make speeches in New England.

Our Quadrennial Wordfest. Chicago Tribune:

European coming to this country for he first time this summer would probably think that the year is big with revolution and would find it hard to believe that this is only our regular quadrennial wordfest.

"He'll get well now." they said outside. "There isn't any doubt. For by the doctors' bulletin They've got the bullet out."

After the Ball.

-Chicago Tribune. One of Bryan's Omissions. Philadelphia Press.

W. J. Bryan neglected to explain the

neaning of those red flags carried in the Chicago procession of his friends which welcomed him to the windy city. The Rabbit-Foot Candidate.

Chicago Tribune. Mr. Bryan is likely to make a remarkable run for the presidency. His collection of against the United States for damages on | enterprises. In the presence of the declared | rabbits' feet now numbers about two dozen.

THE ASSEMBLY WILL CLOSE THE MIDDLE OF THIS WEEK.

Sermon Yesterday on the Unity of Churches-With Less Harsh Criticism It Might Be Accomplished.

Yesterday the members of Bethany Assembly gathered in the tabernacle for the services of the last Sabbath of the season. After Sunday school followed the morning sermon, delivered by Rev. Mr. Garrison. He took his text from the third chapter of Timothy. In part he said: "I had a sermon prepared for this occasion, but, after reconsideration, I have decided to take a different theme. The sermon I speak of is the cne I delivered not very long ago to a congregation, and at its conslusion an old gentleman came to me and remarked that it was a twentieth century address. So today I thought I would preach a nineteenth century sermon. It is an old sermon based on an old text. I love the old things more and more every day. Paul says here: 'I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course; I have kept the faith.' A picture comes before me at the utterance of these words. An old man in a prison cell of Rome, bound with chains hand and foot, and awaiting his execution. Thus he is when he writes these words, the foundation of my sermon, to his son. Are there any regrets on his part? None.

"The last words of Napoleon were of Josephine, France and the fate of the army. Those were the things he had lived for those three thoughts are the summary of his life. But this summary of Paul is a much nobler one. All life is a conflict whether it be in the natural, vegetable. animal or human world. And when we cease to overcome, we die. As we mount up through the scale of life, we find the greatest conflict in man, and in man's spiritual nature we find the flercest conflict. As Paul says he fought a good, there is implied a ad fight. What is the good fight? The old hero tells us it is the fight for faith. Two forces continually play on man's nature. One is the force that directs his spiritual nature; points Godward all the time. The of the House of Lords. This appointment ne force of coarser appetites; and the lominant one is the one that determines the destiny or fate of the soul. Hence our

first effort should be to gain a victory over "Are there no fetters put upon Christianty now as in Paul's day? I dare to say the battle is not all fought. And if we have the moral courage to stand by our convictions we will fight bravely, even hough it brings us into conflict with loved ones. There is a heroic note in Christianity that we have failed to sound, and it is the weak way in which we play upon the maps of religion that keeps many out of the church. The world needs men and women with full armor on to enlist in the army of the Lord and live the Christian's ife that each may say at the close, 'I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith.' What is it to keep the faith? With Paul it meant to give up all things. Is it worth it? What loes it do? It is the engine in the church that sets in motion all the wheels of the true, the beautiful and the good.' In the afternoon Rev. F. A. Morgan, of ferre Haute, addressed the audience. He first spoke of the motto in essentials unity and now essentials liberty. "The great point of difficulty among educated unions,' he said, "is to determine what are the essential things in the Christian religion. Many from all denominations admit the desirability of union on essential things. But this would be involved, according to the views of some, not only the questions pertaining to Christian life and character, but also of doctrine, church quality ordinances, worship, dress and all other subordinate things. It is true, all agree upon the great doctrines; the Fatherhood of God, the sonship of Christ, the sinfulness of man and his need of a savior We may read the same book and arrive at difficult conclusions, but he who has the strength of mind in grasping the greater truths should have charity for the weaker brother. How may we know what the essential things in religion are? There is no better test than the practical one. In read-

ing a work on horticulture, treating of the planting and care of fruit trees, that man is understood most clearly in the treatise, who is most successful in securing a large yield of fruit. And so of the correctness o every man's view of the Bible; it may be best determined by his own life, works and of his influence upon others. Every doctrine must stand or fall by the practical test. We cannot persuade the world that hold the best view of the doctrine o the Holy Spirit until we convince men by our lives that we are completely filled with

"In nonessentials liberty. All denominations should exercise greater charity toward one another, and have more toleration for those in their own ranks, who may not agree with the majority in matters of opinion. But denominations are not generally disagreed on things which influence conduct or character. We all agree on the fact of sin and the need of redemption But how or why sin came into the world and how we are to escape from sin, we are not so generally agreed upon. But to my mind it is not so necessray to know the best means of escape as it is to escape. If men can be led to live pure, holy lives it makes but little difference about the process. In all things we need charity. Intolerance toward others is generally caused by ignor-ance, whether in political or religious matters. As a rule men read only their own side of every question. He who knows but one side, is a one-sided man. He cannot see why others hold views different from his opinions. Even when we study the study them as friends, but their by

their by the Catholie We Church as presented by Protestants, not by Catholics. The result is that we know but very little of their faith or works. who are great scholars may differ, but they have charity for one another. But the mind of a bigot is like the pupil of the eye: the more light you throw upon it the more it contracts. In the evening a sacred song service was

given at the tabernacle. Miss Zora Bartmes sang a solo entitled, "Gently Lord, on Gently Lead Me." She sang with much sweet-

## JUST LIKE HOME.

Comforts of Boarding-House Life a Winona Said to Be Perfect.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EAGLE LAKE, Ind., Aug. 16 .- Descriptions of several of the different places of accommodations for visitors at Winona have been given, but there is one which has not been mentioned, and that is the most homelike of them all. It is a private boarding place called "The Homestead." and, as its name implies, it is "just like a home." There are from forty to forty-five in the house continually, and all are as free and friendly as in their own homes. The house is a large two-story building with basement, in which is the kitchen and dining room. It is neatly and comfortably furnished, as a boarding place of this kind should be, but the secret of the success and popularity of "The Homestead" is the landlady, Mrs. John Cooper, of Brightwood, who is well known in Indianapolis.

Among the many boarders at "The Homestead" are Mrs. Mary R. Calkins, of Irvington, and Miss McCarthy and Miss Pickett, of Indianapolis, who had charge of the kindergarten at Winona this summer The two ladies last named returned home Saturday, after having done satisfactory work and won the hearts of the children and their mothers. It is hoped they will be able to return to Winona next summer to entertain and teach the children.

Besides the kindergarten, the summer school and county institute have closed, there being but the Winona Bible conference in session now. This is well attended. The conference is under the directorship of Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, assisted by Rev. F. C. Ottman, Prof. C. W. Crawford and Major D. W. Whittie, who has just left. Prof. W. W. White, of the Bible Institute. Chicago, is at Winona as one of the corps of teachers who talks on the method of New Testament study. 'The music of the conference is under the direction of Prof. and Mrs. Sowr, of Philadelphia, who lead the singing of the audience, sing solos and duets and give illustrated song services. Mr. H. D. Hadley, the successor Jerry Mc-Cauley in the McCauley Mission, New York city, arrived last night and conducted the Sunday evening services, telling of his work in this great mission. Word was received that Rev. F. B. Myer, of London, England, who has been assisting Mr.

Moody at the Northfield Bible conference, will be at Winona this week to assist Dr.

The visitors of Winona are so well leased with the prospects of Winona that hose from Ohio and Illinois called meetings at which they pledged themselves to raise \$10,000 immediately to be invested in Winona stock. Yesterday the Hoosiers called a meeting in the hotel parlors; they also made the promise to have \$10,000 raised mmediately for the Winona stock. Besides this there will no doubt be considerable money coming into the treasury of Winona from the sale of lots, which is to take place next Tuesday. On that day all sales made will be at a discount of 10 per cent., and if cash sales are made still greater discount will be given.

Besides the interest manifested in the Bible school and the business affairs of Winona, there is much of the same spirit shown at the tennis court, as game after game is played, there being a tournament The visitors at Winona Hotel having late-

ly arrived are: Thomas G. Ramsey, Lafaytte; Mrs. T. C. Kennedy, Shelbyville; Mrs. P. Cochran, Rushvide: Mrs. Nanny Flanner, Buchanan; John H. Sherrard, horntown; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. ortland; Robert C. Marquis, H. H. M. Lane, Chicago: D. M. Geeting, Indianapolis; T. N. Pitkins and wife, H. W. Todd and daughter, Vandalia, Ill.; E. C. Horning, Memphis; J. M. Harter and son, Wabash; H. L. Vanerrige, B. B. Royer, Goshen; M. J. Blitz, Fort Wayne; A. W. Strleby, Syracuse; J. B. Heliveger, Urbana, O.

Christian Meeting in a Tent. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 16 .- A big tent pices of the Christian Church, with Rev. J. V. Combs. of Irvington, assisted by the Rev. Joyce, singing evangelist, in charge. The seating capacity was increased to-day so that 1,800 people could gain ad-

#### Lord Chief Justice Russell.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The newspapers have fallen into some mistakes in regard to Lord Russell of Killowen, who is now on a visit to this country. Some of these mistakes I will point

out and correct.

The words "Russell of Killowen" are what may be called the territorial part of the Judge's title, and, therefore, a comma should not be placed after the word "Russell." Killowen is not the residence or address of Lord Russell, but is the name of a mountain in Ulster, at whose base he spent his boyhood days. The peerage which he holds is not an hereditary but a life peerage, expiring with his own death. Less than two years ago he was appointed one of the four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary | 1881-85 ly chose one that did not blot out his own surname; but as there was already an Earl Russell in the British peerage (grandson of Lord John Russell), Sir Charles adopted the distinguishing title of "Russell of Killowen," which preserves his surname and adds distinction to Mount Killowen. For the same reason the British peerage has in its ranks "Lord Stanley of Alderley" and Lord Stanley of Preston," "Viscount Hood" and "Lord Hood of Avalon"-the place-name being in each case added for sake of distinction

A Chicago paper calls the distinguished jur.st "Lord Charles Russell." A title of that kind, preceding a Christian name is but a courtesy one, denoting a commoner who is the younger son of a duke or mar-quis. For example, Lord Randolph Churchill was a younger son of the Duke of Marlborough, but he was not a peer of the realm, and was, in law, the Hon. Randolph Churchill. "Lord Charles Russell," therefore, is incorrect when applied to the son of Mr. Arthur Russell. Charles Russell, Q. C., M. P., was knighted, following the usual custom, on his appointment by Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, to the office of Attorneygeneral for England, and he remained "Sir 'harles Russeli" until his appointment as Lord of Appeal.

Maybrick case was tried before Lord Rusell of Killowen. This is an error. The judge who presided at the trial of that case was Sir James Fitzjames Stepnen, whose mind Mrs. Maybrick's afterwards gave way. eading counsel was Sir Charles Russell. An evening paper describes Lord Russell as the "Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain." Too frequently our papers and politicians speak of "England" when they mean "Great Britain," but in this case 'England" should be used. There is no such office as "Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain." Ireland has a Lord Chief Jus-Scotland has a Lord Justice-general, and England and Wales combined have a Lord Chief Justice, a position which is now held by an Irishman who was once a struggling attorney in Belfast. It may surprise some peop Russell, Q. C., a leader at the English bar, came over to Ireland and contested three imes the borough of Dundaik in the hope of obtaining a seat in Parliament. He contested Dundalk in 1868 and 1874 unsuccessfully, but met with triumph in 1880. he not have found a seat in Engand? Simply because at that time a Roman Catholic had no chance of being returned in the Liberal interest for any seat

in England, and, therefore, Mr. Russell ould only hope to be elected by an Irish-Catholic constituency. In 1884 a suffrage practically equivalent to manhood suffrage was granted by Parliament to the people of the United Kingdom, and about the same time a new redistribution of seats bil was passed, blotting out Dundalk and other small towns as parliamentary boroughs and merging them in the counties. The new suffrage act enabled Mr. Parneil to obtain over eighty followers at the general election in 1885. Mr. Russell, being a consistent Gladstonian Liberal, had then no tope of being elected in a Nationalist constituency. Some Ulster Protestants (including the father of the writer), wanted him-to run for a northern Irish county as Liberal, but it was felt that his Cathelected. When Mr. Gladstone formed his pointed Attorney-general for England, and held his position till the defeat of the Gladstone government on the first home rule bill, which occurred about six months later. He was reappointed Attorney-general when Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1892. His position as Lord of Appeal he held for a very short time, as, the death of Lord

Coleridge occurring soon after, he became Lord Chief Justice of England. SCOTUS ERIGENA.

Indianapolis, Aug. 15. The Indiscreet Matthews.

"hicago Chronicle (Dem) Governor Matthews, of Indiana, evidently ventured too far when he assailed the honest-money Democrats of that State and of the Nation in vituperative language. He has been reminded of the fact in several ways. Some days ago ex-Congressman Bynum replied to the impudent and untimely assault of Governor Matthews on the dislinguished Democratic statesmen who reuse to be absorbed in the Populist party. It was an appropriate and dignified answer to mere vicious official scurrrility. Since that time John R. Wilson, of Indianapolis, a distinguished member of the honest-money national committee, has made another eply to Governor Matthews. It is as severe as that of ex-Congressman Bynum and is more elaborate. In Governor Mathews's ill-tempered diatribe he described the sound-money Democrats as "betraying the Democratic party with the kiss of Ju-Mr. Wilson says in reply; seem to be ignorant that Judas betrayed a great leader for silver; that he, like you, a noble and enduring cause for an' ignoble and temporary gain. Governor Matthews will be unwise if he continues the controvesy. He ought to know when he has had enough. He should seek safety

Offended His Politics.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "You hurt papa's feelings last night." "You said he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth." 'But I don't see-

"Why, papa's a goldbug, you know," A New Word. Chicago Post.

"What do you think of him as an ora-"He's too much given to Bryanism." "Oh, I don't believe it's as bad as that. He must say something original occusion-

No Ple for Watson.

Chicago Record. There is an icy chill in Senator Jones's demeanor which indicates that Tom Watson is not going to be invited to sit down at the Bryan table at all.

Woods Talk Must Be Counted. Philadelphia Times. Talking from the stump is quite and so many talking from the woo erally is also not without significance.

# SOME FACTS ON INTEREST

HOW SILVER TALK AFFECTS THE

RATE IN THIS COUNTRY.

New York People Pay 4.09 Per Cent., While Londoners Pay 1.16 Per Cent. a Difference of 3.3 Per Cent.

The address of William C. Van Arsdel, delivered a short time ago before the Comnercial Travelers' Republican Club, contains some facts on the money question which have not been considered by most people. The address in full follows:

One thing in the discussion of the silver question that has not yet received much attention is the effect of the agitation of free silver upon the rate of interest. In fact, to the man who is in debt, or to the man who is going to be in debt, the rate of interest is of the greatest possible importance. Any doubt thrown upon the financial policy of a nation has the same effect on the rate of interest the government will have to pay, as any doubt would have thrown upon the individual who is at any time a borrower, and the debtor class, if in any country there be any such class, are the sufferers. We all know that a ver large amount of our indebtedness is held abroad, and that especially English people have been large investors in American securities. Whenever these holders of our securities become atarmed about when they are to be paid, or about what they are to be paid, they at once unload their securities and refuse extensions where extensions, under ordinary circumstances, would be readily granted. This has occurred in very large per cent, of our securities he abroad in the last two or three years, and our own people have been compelled to take up securities that under other circumstances would still be held on the other side

taken to take care of these securities which have been thrown upon the market. I will give you some comparisons rate of interest between London and New York city from the year 1871 to 1895, inclusive, which I am very sure will surprise people who have not taken the trouble to look into this phase of the question. I will give the average rate as paid by the best merchants in London and New York city

of the water. Of course, this money could

be used for the purpose of making loans in

the Central States and in the States fur-

ther west, if it were not that it has been

for the years indicated: N. Y. London, Diff. Ratio.

While interest has fallen in both co tries in 1881 to 1885, the interest rate in New York city was 2.3 per cent, higher than in London, but in 1891 to 1895 it was 3.3 per higher, or three times the London rate, the London rate being only 1.6 per cent., while the New York rate is 4.9 per a little more than three times the rate paid by the best merchants in London on their paper.

We all know that there is every other reason why the rate of interest in New York city should get closer to the Lor rate every year; that is, that the difference in rate between the two cities should be less instead of greater. If the difference between London and New York city is one and one-half per cent. more than it should be (caused by the silver agitation), and the rate in our country is on an average of one per cent, higher than it should be brought about by this same agitation), you can readily see that we have a very pretty bill to pay yearly on account of this same silver agitation. If it be true that the people of the United States owe twenty bilions the increased rate of interest we are compelled to pay on that amount would be twenty million dollars a year. In addition to this, we are making new debts at the rate of about six billion dollars a year, so that it would be hard to compute the actual cost of the agitation of the silver question to the people of the East and Central States, who have no interest in the produc-

tion of sliver at all. The same Chicago paper states that the Nor is this all that we have lost on account of this same silver business. As you all know, the government, under the law of 1890, purchased four and a half million ounces per month of silver. The sliver producers insisted that if the government would buy that much monthly, it would about take the American product, and for that reason the price of silver would appreciate. Instead of the appreciation in the value of silver after the enactment of that law, as promised, the price of silver kept going down as if it had had a lead sinker fastened to it, until the government had bought nearly six hundred millions in value of silver at the market price, month by menth, which, if the government were to sell to-day, would entail a loss on the government of certainly one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions more, by reason

of the fact that the government could not sell this silver at anything like what it has COIN BONDS AT LOW PRICES. To accommodate these same gentlemen, the government, in selling bonds, sells a coin bond instead of a bond payable in gold, and by reason of this, has to pay almost one per cent. higher rate of interest than it would have to pay if the bond were payable in gold. Cities in the United States which have sold bonds in the last year, and have made their bonds payable in gold have been able to sell them at a better price than the United States government has sold government bonds, for the reason that the bonds of the city were payable in gold coin. So, taking it all in all, it seems to me that the people of the United States have contributed about all they should be

asked to contribute to help out the gentle-

It would not be necessary to argue before

in our Western States.

you, gentlemen, the wisdom of always payolicism would be a stumbling block with | ing 100 cents on the dollar. You know very some of the less enlightened and more | well that the merchant who is known to be bigoted voters, and would lead to certain gilt-edged, who pays for his goods in ten days, will always buy his goods at a ver Russell contested South Hackney, one of large per cent. less than the man who has the divisions of London, in 1885, and was settled once at 50 cents (more or less), and about whose credit there is always a clos third Ministry, in 1886, Mr. Russell was ap- It does seem to me that the people of this country will very seriously think over the matter before making any such a mistake Would it not be wise as this, as a nation. for us. as a people, hereafter to let the product of the mines in the West fight its own battles in the markets of the world the same as the products of the farm' This is not the first time that the silver question has been a subject of interest to he people of the world. It has been a live question for a good many years. I think I can prove to your satisfaction that the question is almost as old as history. I am ery sure you will find in the Bi this same question was agitated in the days of King Solomon. In I Kings, x. 24, you will find this statement: "And all King Solomon's drinking / vessels were of pure gold, and all of the vesels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold. None were of silver. It was nothing accounted of in the days of King Solo Again, in II Chron. ix, 27; "And the King made silver in Jerusalem as stones, and cedar trees made he as the sycamore trees that are in the low plains in abundance These statements are repeated several times in Kings and Chronicles. This proves that the parity between the two metals been disturbed at this early date. Now suppose that some bewhiskered silver mine owner had commenced to walk us down the streets of Jerusalem and how about the crime of 973 B. C., because o the plentifulness of silver, and of the fact that it had not the value as compared to gold it had possessed before. Don't you imagine that King Solomon would have made short work of him? He would perhaps have met the fate of Joah, or would have been cast headlong into the valley of the son of Hinnom.

The history of nations has been that as they progress in intelligence and commercial enterprises, gold is used more more, until it becomes the standard, as it now is of nineteen of the leading nations of the world, and while it is not recognized as the standard by the other nations of the world, it is actually the standard by which the values on this planet are measured The silver monometallists are determined by the action of the United States alone to do away with this universal yardstick. I do not think it is going to be difficult to get the people of this country to believe that such a thing would be absolutely im-possible. These people tell us that the silver dollar was formerly worth \$1.04. wonder with what yardstick they measure its value when it was worth \$1.01? I wonder what these gentlemen would say if the tables were turned? Suppose the nineteen nations spoken of would demonstize gold, and suppose that the production of gold had erormously increased, so that silver as compared to gold had appreciated in value so that one dollar in silver would equal two dollars in gold in value. Would these gentlemen be insisting that the ratio of values of the metals as found by Alexan Hamilton, should now be as they were at that time? On the contrary, if the people of this country were to insist that silver should still be furnished at \$1.29 an ounce. these gentlemen would have no silver to sell to the United States.

SILVER AND SUPPLY AND DEMAND We believe that every reasonable man will see, after fair investigation, that the law